



DR. JOHN W. BURRELL

One of the Successful Physicians and Surgeons on the South Side Who Occupies a Richly Furnished and Elaborate Suite of Offices at 201 E. 37th Street, Corner of Indiana Avenue.

Dr. John W. Burrell, one of Chicago's successful young physicians, is rapidly forging ahead. Dr. Burrell took his Bachelor's Degree at Walden University and graduated in medicine from Meharry Medical College, Nashville, Tenn., in 1914.

He served his internship at Provident Hospital in this city. After completing his internship he associated himself with the late Dr. D. E. Burrows, the far famed specialist in diseases of women, and opened offices at 37th street and Indiana avenue.

Dr. Burrell distinguished himself masterly way in which he took charge of a lucrative practice and that of his associate's, Dr. Burrows, during his latter's illness.

He is now on the clinical staff of Provident Hospital and also a member of the Olivet Health Bureau. He is a firm believer in preparedness and visions the time when his energies will be devoted to the general practice of medicine and diverted to gynecology (diseases of women) only.

As a step in that direction, he now maintains the elaborate suite of offices formerly occupied by himself and Dr. Burrows at 37th street and Indiana avenue and is planning a special course in gynecology (diseases of women).

Dr. Burrell is an honored member of the Masons. He is full of race pride and he has a regiment of friends who are greatly delighted to see him continue to climb up in the world of medicine.

HON. JOSEPH F. HAAS

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Mr. Haas has the great distinction of employing more colored men and women in his office than any other public official in Illinois. He has well onto twenty-five or thirty men and women constantly employed as clerks and stenographers and he does not keep them hid away in the dark or out of sight but it is no trouble for anyone to see them working during business hours.

For more than thirty years the people residing in this city have known

Mr. Haas as a high class business man.

At the present time Mr. Haas is sadly in need of at least one hundred more men and women to assist to conduct the affairs of his office which has increased a thousand fold under his able management.

With extreme pleasure Mr. Haas states that he wishes his legions of friends all the pleasure that the holiday season can bestow upon them.



HON. JOHN TOMAN

Member of the City Council from the Old Thirty-Fourth Ward Who Will Be Re-Elected to It from the New Twenty-Third Ward; Chairman of the Committee on Streets and Alleys; He is One of the Big Wheel-Horses of the City Council; Hundreds of His Warm Friends Are Urging Him to Accept the Appointment As One of the New Election Commissioners of Cook County. He Hopes and Trusts That His Army of Friends Will Enjoy Themselves Christmas and New Year.

THE CHRISTMAS ISSUE OR THE TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNIVERSARY EDITION OF THE BROAD AX

"STILL LOOKING BACKWARD AND FORWARD."

CHAPTER II.

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dreds and hundreds of friends and staunch supporters in all parts of this broad land and at the present time it has a regular mailing list of more than sixty feet long and it is now transported to the main postoffice by auto from which it is transported through the mails to all parts of the United States.

Many times copies containing its bright and sparkling editorials and other articles on the leading topics of the day have been eagerly read by many of the most eminent statesmen and other distinguished personages in this country and far beyond the broad, deep, blue sea.

With the aid of the daily press, whose editors have frequently commented on its neat appearance from its inception to the present and with the further aid of the associated press, its name has been hurled or flashed clear around or throughout the civilized world.

It may not be out of place to state right here that for twenty-seven years it has gallantly fought a long and persistent battle in behalf of justice and the equality of all men before the law. It has never knowingly attempted to transform grand rascals and scoundrels into purified white-winged angels.

It has never hesitated in denouncing those who have attempted to appropriate unto themselves all of the functions of this government and to ride rough shod over the rights and the liberties of the toiling millions. It has made not the slightest difference to it whether they have been Democrats, Republicans or what-nots.

It has always bitterly fought on the side of the toiling millions and against the rich or heaven born, the gigantic trusts and the blood-sucking monopolies.

It has accomplished many far-reaching and brilliant achievements in the past. Its two greatest have been its terrific and memorable onslaughts on United States Senator Frank J. Cannon of Utah, in 1897, 1898 and in 1899, causing his ignominious defeat in his attempt to succeed himself in the United States Senate and that long to be remembered fight on Senator Cannon has become a part of the history of Utah.

Those who are familiar with the past history of the famous 24th regiment are still cognizant of the fact that in the latter part of July, 1896, that the late Daniel Lamont, secretary of war, under the second administration of President Grover Cleveland, issued an order removing that regiment from Silver City, New Mexico, to Fort Douglas, which is located near Salt Lake City, Utah, and immediately after the order had been promulgated by Secretary Lamont the Salt Lake Tribune, which has been for many years the leading Republican daily newspaper published between Omaha, Neb., and San Francisco, Calif., began to bitterly oppose locating the 24th regiment at that fort. Every day on its editorial page it would print revolting pictures of half drunken Negro soldiers staggering up and down the streets of Salt Lake City, insulting white ladies and beautiful young girls.

It repeatedly declared that "when the Negro troops displaced the White soldiers at that fort that they should not be permitted to ride on the street cars as the Whites did not want to come in such close social contact with a lot of half drunken 'Nigger' soldiers."

As the Tribune favored the re-election of the Hon. Frank J. Cannon to the United States senate at the expiration of his first term, March 4th, 1899, early in September, 1896, it induced or forced him to call on Secretary Lamont and present him with a petition which was signed by the chairman of the Republican state committee of Utah and by many other leading Republicans and Democrats residing in Salt Lake City, protesting against permitting the 24th regiment to locate at Fort Douglas. In the meantime we began to fire red-hot shots into Senator Cannon and the Tribune and as he was very popular with the great mass of the people residing in the western country for he was one of the western senators who had walked out of the Republican National convention at St. Louis, Mo., in 1896, because it did not favor the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, and all the daily and weekly newspapers throughout Utah joined in the long-to-be remembered political fight, the majority of them lining up on the side of The Broad Ax and against Senator Cannon and the Tribune. In the midst of that memorable fight which has become a part of the history of Utah, at two o'clock one morning we rushed up to the home of one of the highest officials of the Mormon church, who had just returned to the city and induced him to send a telegram to United States Senator Joseph L. Rawlins who was a dyed-in-the-wool Democrat, requesting him to call on Secretary Lamont and urge and plead with him not to change nor revoke his order and several days after the visit of Senator Rawlins, Senator Cannon again called on Secretary Lamont and the Democratic Secretary of war very coldly and firmly in-

formed Senator Cannon that "the order had gone forth transferring the 24th regiment to Fort Douglas; that he could not recall nor revoke it," and in spite of all the efforts put forth by the Tribune and Senator Cannon, on October 21, 1896, the 24th regiment proudly marched through the streets of Salt Lake City on its way to Fort Douglas.

One year after this incident the Salt Lake Tribune, in a long editorial, admitted that it had made a mistake in fighting and opposing the 24th regiment from locating at Fort Douglas; that not one White lady had been insulted on the streets nor on the street cars; that each and everyone of its members had conducted themselves like true gentlemen and orderly and well disciplined soldiers; that they were a great improvement over the White soldiers, who were always fighting and shooting at each other on the street cars, scaring the wits out of the fair White ladies; that they had always seemed to take much delight in drinking whisky and cursing or swearing while they were walking up and down the streets, and it wound up by saying that the members of the 24th regiment did not resort to such habits and so on.

Senator Frank J. Cannon was so stiff necked that he was unwilling to admit that he had made a mistake in fighting against permitting the 24th regiment to locate at Fort Douglas. Shortly after the November election in 1898 we met him face to face in one of the leading hotels in Salt Lake City and during our short conversation, while looking him square in the eyes, we very softly informed him that we would do everything in our power to prevent his re-election to the United States senate. He simply laughed at us and exclaimed "go ahead and crack your whip for I like opposition and in the end I will win in spite of all the friends of the 24th regiment." At this invitation on his part to continue the fight on him we started in rather slow at first but as the pot began to boil the fight became a little warmer and as we had been keeping close on his movements at nights in Washington, D. C., and at other places, and when the legislature convened January 9, 1899, for the purpose of electing a United States Senator we began to dish up his past immoral record through the columns of The Broad Ax for the edification of its members and early every Saturday morning from the 9th of January to the 9th of March before the members began their labors we would put a large bundle of the copies of The Broad Ax on our back or under our arm and wend our way to the state capital and place a copy of the paper on the desk of each and every member so that they could read about some of the ungentlemanly acts or conduct of Senator Cannon before they began balloting for him. This mode of warfare caused him to become mighty warm in the collar but as we had the goods on him we stood our ground and we neither looked to the right nor to the left but straight ahead and continued the bitter fight on him, and on February 9th he held a great meeting in the Salt Lake theater, and in the presence of three thousand people he admitted that "he had violated his marriage vows and had in the past permitted himself to do many other things that was unbecoming to a United States senator, that all he asked was for the people to give him another chance or trial and he would make good."

The daily newspapers of Salt Lake flashed Senator Cannon's weak admissions to all parts of Utah and the weekly newspapers assisted to fan the flame into white heat. Many of the leading citizens in the various countries instructed their representatives to withdraw their support from Senator Cannon, for after they had read of so many bad things about him in all the newspapers they were not in favor of returning him to the United States Senate, and from February the 9th his followers and supporters began to break away from him and his vote continued to dwindle down and down; on the one hundred and tenth ballot he ran up to 29 votes and our heart almost sprang out of our mouth and we came near falling down on the floor in a dead faint and for a moment we felt that we had gone down to defeat in the great fight which we had waged against him for he it remembered he only needed at that time two more votes, as 31 votes would have given him a majority over all the other senatorial candidates and he would have been elected to the United States Senate.

But to make a long story short, at 12 m. o'clock on the 9th of March, 1899, after taking one hundred and sixty-seven ballots and after one of the longest and bitterest, most momentous senatorial contests in the history of the west or in any part of the country, in the midst of the most disgraceful scenes, in the midst of curses and blows, the legislature of Utah adjourned without electing anyone to succeed Frank J. Cannon in the United States Senate.

Therefore, we have freely given the credit by all the leading news-

papers of Utah for starting the long and bitter fight which was made on Senator Cannon, which finally terminated in hurling him headlong into his political grave.

It is still fresh in the minds of the people in this city and throughout the United States or throughout all parts of the world, for that matter, how The Broad Ax in November, 1906 began its terrific, memorable, or nation or world wide fight or onslaught on United States Senator Benjamin R. Tilman and for two weeks before he attempted to speak at Orchestra Hall, Tuesday evening, November 27, 1906, the whole country was in an uproar over it, for the Associated Press had flashed it to the farthest ends of the earth, and before it ended all the great daily newspapers, the weekly newspapers and even the monthly publications took a hand in it. So great and so bitter was the feeling against permitting him to come to this city to pour out his vile spleen against the Colored people and the sentiment against him had been fanned into fever heat by the writer through the columns of The Broad Ax and by no one else, for many of the so-called prominent Colored leaders of the race at that time severely condemned us for firing into him; they claiming that he promised them and one of their White lady friends that he would not touch on the "Negro Question" while delivering his so-called lecture on the "Annexation of Cuba" for the benefit of the Union Hospital.

On the day of his arrival in this city he was met at the North Western station by more than twenty policemen, who escorted him to the Great Northern Hotel, where they stood guard over him until he appeared at Orchestra Hall, where more than two hundred policemen had been stationed to protect him and as he had been lashed into a fury by our writings, for we had dipped our pen in wormwood and bitter gall, while stripping the bloody mask from his anarchistic face.

Still smarting under our merciless lashing which had been kept up in these columns for two weeks that he had not been speaking more than a few moments before he exclaimed to "H-I with the law" when it comes to dealing with the Colored people, and like a cowardly midnight assassin he was glad to cower behind six or seven Colored policemen while he was engaged in branding all Colored men as "apes, baboons and ravishers of White women."

The morning after his last lecture in this city his whole press turned against him and on the same morning the Wisconsin Chautauqua Association canceled a forty-eight thousand dollar contract with him for his lecture season of 1907, and our memorable fight on him, almost single-handed and alone, finally drove him from the lecture platform.

It has assisted to shape the legislation of this mighty nation—this can be verified by reading Senate document No. 182, 54th Congress, second session, page 77, which contains an editorial from The Broad Ax, Feb. 19, 1897, in favor of the present National Bankruptcy Law. Later on in this review letters and a telegram will be produced to support our contention in this respect.

It has been stated many times in the past by thousands of short-sighted, thoughtless people—those who are unfamiliar with the history of this publication and its owner—that the paper is so small or insignificant that it absolutely fails to exert the slightest influence over the minds of men—such statements are as far from the truth as the bright shining sun is from the earth.

The following letters and telegrams shed much light on the important part played by this paper in connection with the passage of the present National Bankruptcy Law:

The Shoreham Hotel, Washington, D. C., Jan. 18, 1897. Julius F. Taylor, Editor of The Broad Ax, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Dear Sir:—There will be sent to you by this mail a copy of a Senate document containing much valuable information upon the subject of bankruptcy legislation.

The Senate has made the bankruptcy bill a special order and no doubt will pass a bill before adjournment.

Will you kindly consider editorially the subject of bankruptcy legislation and kindly send me a marked copy of your paper?

Please observe from the printed matter on this letter head that the Torrey bill has been considered and very generally endorsed throughout the country, and has been twice passed by the House of Representatives.

The bill of Mr. Bailey of Texas, as modified, has been recommended as a substitute for ours by a majority of the Senate Committee; it has never, so far as I know, been favorably recommended for enactment by any commercial, industrial or professional body in the country, but it, in effect, has been condemned by a number of



HON. ROBERT R. JACKSON

President of the Fraternal Printing Company; Treasurer of the Grand Lodge Knights of Pythias of Illinois; Also Treasurer of the Supreme Lodge, Knights of Pythias Throughout the World; Founder and Grand Major General of the Uniform Rank Knights of Pythias in All Parts of the World. On Tuesday, February 27, 1923, He Will Be Elected to the City Council from the New Third Ward. Alderman Jackson Wishes a Merry Christmas to His Many Warm Friends and Constituents.

HON. JULIUS ROSENWALD

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So it can readily be observed that Mr. Rosenwald has contributed more than three hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars to the thirteen Y. M. C. A.'s aside from the hundreds of thousands of dollars which he has expended for establishing the Rosenwald rural schools throughout the Southland.

No other person in this country has

accomplished one tenth as much in the way of assisting to educate the colored people along practical lines as Mr. Rosenwald and as long as this mighty nation stands the name of Julius Rosenwald will be enshrined in the hearts of the 12 million colored people in this country. In the hearts of those who will follow in their footsteps.

URBAN LEAGUE NOTES

The executive secretary, T. Arnold Hill, oftentimes has opportunities to exert his influence for the betterment of race relations by the spread of dependable information concerning Negroes. He has recently appeared as one of the regular lecturers in the course given every year at Hull House. More significant still, he delivered an address before the Hyde Park Baptist Church. As is well known, this is a section where it is worth while for the white people to be told the truth concerning the Negro.

Strange things happen at the Urban League from time to time. Not the

least strange of these was a visit by a Japanese intellectual by the name of Jyuichiro Imaoka. Mr. Imaoka is a world traveler, now going from country to country studying the unrest of various oppressed groups. In this country he was interested in the Garvey movement and he dropped into the Urban League Information Bureau to get help along that line. Mr. Imaoka could read English but was unable to speak it, consequently he had great difficulty in making his wants known until, in desperation, he was asked if he spoke French or German. He was skillful in the German language and by this means he was finally supplied with the desired information.



HON. P. J. CARR

Popular Treasurer of Cook County Who Desires at This Time to Express His Highest Thanks and Appreciation to All Those Who So Nobly Supported Him at the Election in November.